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LATIN CLUB LUNCHEON

Twentieth Meeting of the Latin Club—Feb 9, 1907

Professor Charles G Fenwick, one of the professors of Latin in the High School Department of the College of Saint Francis Xavier, will address the club on the subject: "The Teaching of Latin in Saint Francis Xavier", at the Hotel Marlborough, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, New York City. Luncheon will be served promptly at 12 M. Seats will be reserved for those holding tickets (see announcement regarding tickets on p 3), others should be sure to notify THE LATIN LEAFLET, 179 Marcy Ave, Brooklyn, by postal card, if intending to be present. ATTEND TO THIS MATTER NOW.

Superintendent Maxwell, who was to have addressed The Latin Club on this occasion, has felt forced to give up public speaking for this year owing to the condition of his health, and he has therefore asked for a release from his promise, much to his regret.

The Leaflet feels in honor bound to offer to refund 67c to any who may have been induced to buy their tickets in the belief that they were to hear Dr Maxwell.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES IN THE AENEID

In Two Parts—Part II

Ubi—*Ubi* occurs oftener than *ut*, and but once with the pluperfect indicative VIII 407 Inde ubi prima quies . . . expulerat somnum, cum femina primum . . . suscitavit ignes, a passage similar to that in which *ut* is used with the pluperfect. There are, however, four distinct features in the use of *ubi*: It takes the future IX 98 ubi . . . tenebunt; and also the future perfect III 403 ubi steterint et . . . solves, III 410 admoverit et . . . reserpsit, III 441 accesseris . . . et . . . adspicies, IV 118 extulerit . . . retexerit; cf XI 19 Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa Adnuerint

superi pubemque educere castris Impediat. The stereotyped expression haec ubi dicta dedit occurs II 790 VI 628 VII 323 471 VIII 541 X 633 XII 81 441; and in abbreviated form haec ubi dicta I 81 V 32 315 VIII 175. In addition to these, *ubi* has a pronominal accompaniment in nearly one-fourth of the occurrences, as I 405 ille ubi, III 596 isque ubi, VII 611 has ubi, II 347 quos ubi. Even more numerous are the occurrences of *ubi* in the development of similes and comparisons, as IV 143 Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta Deserit; XII 908 Ac velut in somnis oculos ubi languida pressit Nocte quies; VI 311 Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus Trans pontum fugat.

Occasionally *ubi* is accompanied by some particle, as IV 80 post ubi digressi, leaving but few instances, outside of the above classes, where it is without accompaniment, e g XI 737 Aut ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi and V 125 quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera cauri.

Cum—*Cum* generally takes the indicative, and in similes occurs with about the same relative frequency as *ubi*, the difference between the two particles being apparently merely one of quantity, as VII 718 Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus Saevus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis, Vel cum sole novo densae torrentur aristae. The future is fairly common in direct addresses, e g I 283 veniet . . . aetas, cum . . . premet ac dominabitur; and the future perfect but little less so, as IV 436 Quam mihi cum dederit, cumulatam morte remittam. The imperfect is not altogether avoided IV 597 Tum decuit cum sceptras dabas, V 268 Iamque . . . ibant . . . cum agebat, III 301 cum forte . . . libabat, VII 148 Postera cum prima lustrabat lampade terras Orta dies . . . explorant, XII 735 Fama est praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos Conscepsit equos. The pluperfect indicative occurs V 42 Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat Clara dies, socios . . . Advocat Aeneas;

and also II 256 Et iam . . . ibat . . . flammas cum regia puppis Extulerat.

In one-half of the remaining occurrences a temporal particle, generally iam or vix, is associated with the main verb, and in two-thirds this is either the imperfect or the pluperfect indicative, as III 521 Iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis Cum procul obscuro colles humilemque videmus Italiam, VI 190 Vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae . . . venere. The number of instances in which the particle is omitted shows that it is not essential for the maintenance of the construction with the indicative, and at the same time *cum* itself may be dropped, e g V 857 vix . . . laxaverat artus et . . . proiecit, II 692 Vix ea fatus erat: subitoque fragore Intonuit laevum, III 90 Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente (See Hoffmann Zeitpartikeln p 164). The omission of *cum* in the last examples seems to indicate that the relation of the two clauses was felt as coordinate, although a subordinating particle is generally used. Without accompanying particle may be quoted I 508 trahebat cum subito . . . videt, IV 6 lustrabat . . . dimoverat . . . cum . . . adloquitur. Although the verb is omitted, with these may be properly placed XII 154 vix ea cum . . . profudit. The remaining examples fall for the most part into definite classes: *Lapses of time* V 627 and III 645 iam . . . complent cum . . . traho; *Cum primum* II 117 VII 39 XII 632 dudum adgnovi cum prima . . . foedera turbasti; and similarly *cum interea* X 665, and I 535 Cum subito adsurgens fluctu . . . tulit, a statement preceded by an incomplete line; *coordinate actions* IV 208 adspicis haec . . . cum fulmina torques, XI 406 cum . . . fingit . . . acerbatur, VI 564 cum . . . praefecit . . . docuit; *Cum with logical perfect* III 448 cum . . . impulit . . . numquam . . . curat, VI 735 supremo cum lumine vita reliquit, non . . . excedunt, VII 87 cum . . . tulit . . . incubuit . . . petivit . . . videt . . . audit . . . fruitur . . . adfatur, IX 248 non tamen . . . paratis, cum . . . tulistis, XII 414 non incognita . . . cum tergo volucres haesere sagittae; *Defining a point of time indicated in main clause* XI 379 tum, cum bella manus poscunt . . . ades, XI 303 non tempore tali . . . cum muros adsidet hostis, XI 275 Haec adeo ex illo mihi iam speranda fuerunt Tempore, cum ferro caelestia corpora demens Appetii, X 508 (concessive) Haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert, Cum tamen ingentes Rutulorum linquis acervos!

Iam occurs in the main clause I 697 cum

venit . . . iam composuit, and with form reversed, X 260 iamque . . . habet . . . cum . . . extulit.

There remains V 654 At matres primo . . . spectare . . . cum dea se . . . sustulit . . . secuit sub nubibus arcum. Tum vero . . . conclamant, which can be brought under one of the above classes by changing the punctuation after arcum and connecting cum with tum. Brosin translates "da hat sie auch schon".

The subjunctive with cum is not of frequent occurrence, for the instances of cum in narration conceived as past are few in number compared with those immediately presented in similes, in logically coordinate clauses, and in the future. In but few passages is the statement indirect VII 61 cum conderet . . . sacrasse, VII 734 generasse . . . fertur . . . cum teneret, VIII 353 Credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nigrantem Aegida concuteret, X 565 dicunt . . . arsisse, cum fulmina contra . . . streperet.

The main and subordinate statements are occasionally contrasted and cum is concessive III 416 Dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus Una foret, III 712 Nec vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret, Hos mihi praedixit luctus, V 810 Nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere . . . moenia, XI 42 cum laeta veniret, Invidit Fortuna mihi.

In III 623 vidi . . . cum . . . frangeret, and 626 vidi cum manderet the cum clause equals a present participle. The remaining occurrences of the imperfect show nothing unusual, though the tense may be taken as an indication of the continuous movement of the poem. Valerius Flaccus seems to exclude the pluperfect, and but few examples are found elsewhere in epics: Lucan IV 524 VII 780 Cum fureret, Pentheus, aut cum desisset, Agaue; Statius Theb VI 609; Sil Ital X 377 XV 86 XVI 647. *Simul ac* occur IV 90 and XII 222, and simul with the same meaning III 630 nam simul . . . posuit. *Quotiens* with the present indicative is cited IV 351 352, and in oratio oblique III 581 quotiens mutet latus. With totiens as correlative quotiens occurs XII 483 quotiens oculos coniecit in hostem . . . totiens currus Iuturna retorsit.

Taken as a whole the temporal clauses present hardly any difficulties impeding a ready apprehension of the portrayal, and the comparative infrequency of the subjunctive minimizes opportunities for grammatical philosophizing.

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